

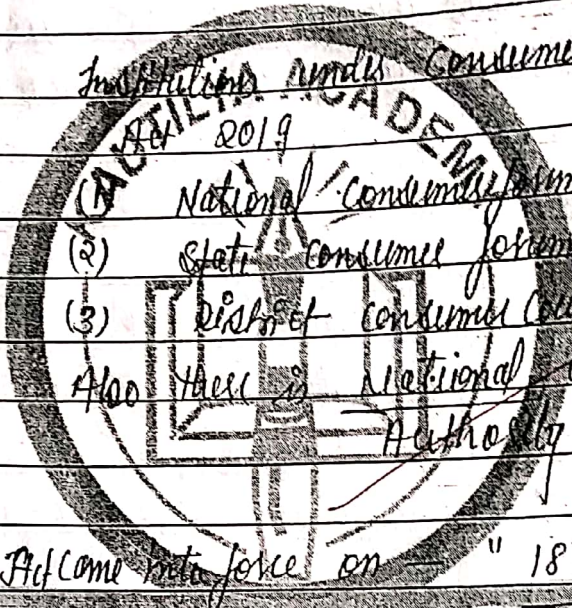


प्रश्न संख्या

1	A	<p>NHRC</p> <p>→ Statutory body under "Protection of human rights Act 1993"</p> <p>→ consist of 5 members including chairman</p> <p>→ Appoint by President on recommendation of committee headed by PM</p> <p>→ works towards protection of HR & look for violators - raise awareness etc.</p>	21
1	B	<p>Domestic violence cases -</p> <p>→ Protection of women from Domestic violence Act 2005</p> <p>→ section 498A of IPC</p>	22
1	D	<p>RTI Act 2005 don't apply on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Defense forces, Army, → Paramilitary forces like CRPF etc → Intelligence Bureau, Research and Analysis wing (RAW) etc. → On private bodies like corporates, busbu → on individuals. 	22

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या		
1	E	Chimes under CRA Act 1955 → Cognizable and non-bailable offence ↳ No requirement of warrant to arrest
1	E	Institutions under Consumer dispute Settlement 2019 (1) National Consumer Forum (> 10 Cr) (2) State Consumer Forum (Rs 1 - 10 Cr) (3) District Consumer Court (< 1 Cr) Also there is National Consumer Protection Authority in new Act
1	F	Act came into force on "18 th August 2010" • Govt. Government signed on 17 th August 2010 and enforced on 18 th August 2010
1		





1 6

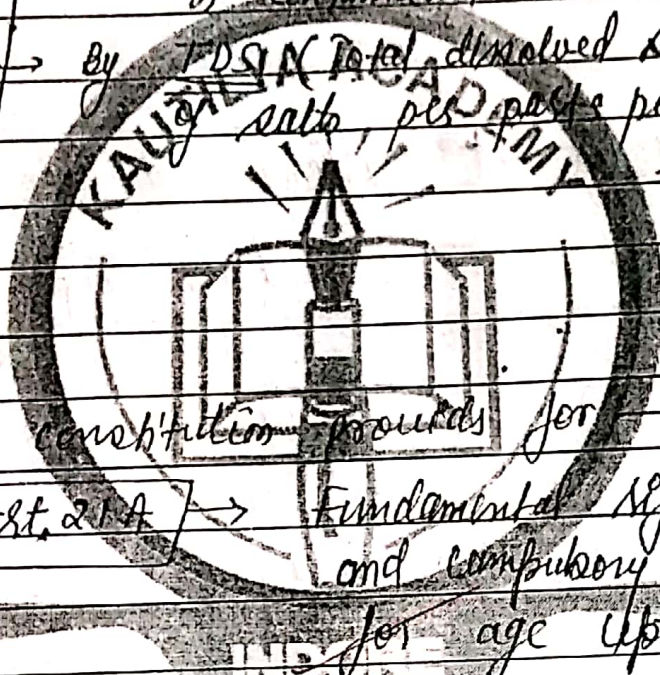
Quality of drinking water decided by

→ Presence of heavy metals → Hg, Pb, Cu etc

→ Any quantity greater than prescribed is contaminated water

→ By FDSIA (Total dissolved solid) — amount salt, per parts per million.

2 1/2



1 14

Constitution provides for

[Art. 21A] → Fundamental right for free and compulsory education for age upto 6-14 yrs.

[Art. 45] — State endeavour to promote education among children (DPSP)

[Art. 51A (K)] — Fundamental duty of guardian/parents for education of their children.

3 1/2

4

प्रश्न संख्या

I I

Average fertility rate → Number of children
women is expected to have (on average)
in her fertility period (reproductive
age)

17

J J

NIEPA → National Institution of Educational
Planning and Administration
→ Statutory formed under NIEPA Act 2006
→ It is deemed to be university
HQ in New Delhi
→ 8 departments working on
education planning and research

25

K K

Usha Kiron Yojana
→ Scheme of MP government
→ for women and child development

1



प्रश्न संख्या

1 L

IIT → are Institution of National importance.

1st set up - 1956 - IIT Roorke

10th IIT New MP has IIT Indore

25

10th IIT Bombay & Delhi only 2
in top 200 of QS world rank.

1 M

Nutritional supplements →

- are extra nutrients taken by humans for ~~well~~ covering deficiencies of nutrients
- includes Vitamins, proteins, ~~like~~ etc.

- eg RTUFS → ready to use food supplement
- By food fortification.

25

6

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न
संख्या

1	N	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.C.G. — <u>Bacillus Calmette Guerin</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	— its vaccine for <u>Tuberculosis (TB)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	— its formed using <u>Bovine antibodies.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	— It is given to <u>prevent prevent</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TB in children.</u>
<p>2</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	(0)	Paramedical staff etc etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Includes — <u>Nurses, Ambulance, Lab</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	— <u>and respond in technicians, etc</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>most important part of medical system</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>India facing huge shortage</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Lack of trained staff, etc.</u>
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23

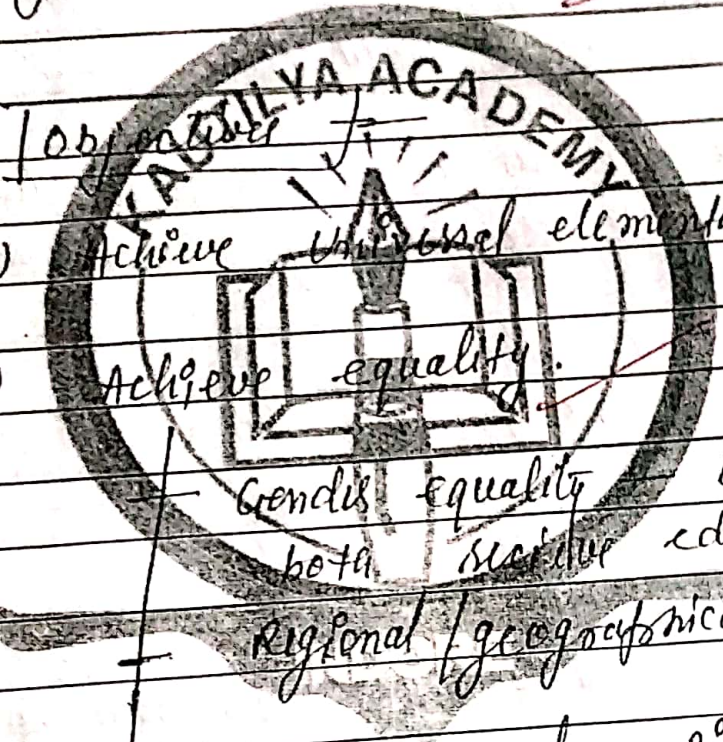
प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

माध्यम सं. 1 संलग्न
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
कर्मभारत का प्रवेश द्वार

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Right to education Act 2009, is act of parliament to give effect to Article 21A of constitution. It provides for free and compulsory education to all children of age of 6-14 year.



(1) Achieve universal elementary education

(2) Achieve equality.

Gender equality Boys and girl
both receive education

Regional / geographical equality

Urban - Rural , rich - poor divide to be broken.

(3) Reduce poverty → By increasing employability

(4) Women empowerment

प्रश्न संख्या

प्रश्न संख्या

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(5) Achieve —

- Accessibility
- Affordability
- Quality Education
- 100% retention in future

(6)

Major provisions

- * Provides for 25% reservation for weaker section of society in private institutions.
- * Accessibility
 - primary educ school within 1 km
 - upper primary — " 2 km
 - secondary school — " 5 km.

* free text books, uniform to poor

* midday meal — nutritional food to every children (6-14 yr)

* specific pupil: teacher ratio to be improved

* 9

challenges

* Funding currently only 2.5% of GDP is spent

* Poor output of education → poor quality of teacher education

* High drop out rate - only 25% reach to higher education

* As per ASER report - poor learning result on Comprehensions, Reading etc

* Discrimination against lower caste students and students by parents

* Poor infra - only 50% schools have separate functioning girls toilet.

10

New Education policy 2020 is in the right direction. Aim for 5+3+3+4 method, 6% spend on GDP, focus on skills, vocational training. will help reform education in right direction.

प्रश्न संख्या

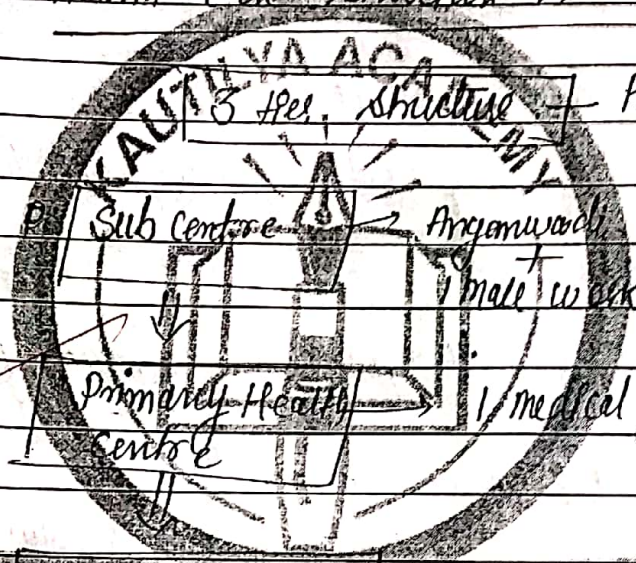
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का पवित्र स्थल

3 (D)

Health care services has high in rural areas present dismal picture. Though severity improvement are seen in IMR, MMR, etc. but overall more efforts are needed.

Health care structure in rural Area.



3 PSC. Structure of Primary Health Care

Sub Centre → 2 Anganwadis (ANM)

1 male worker.

Primary Health Centre → 1 medical officer + 14 staff

Community Health Centre → 4 specialist + 24 staff.

2nd health care → District Hospitals } Higher

PHC

Tertiary → medical colleges

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

कॉलेज एकेडमी
उत्तराखण्ड का प्रमुख केंद्र

Problems faced by rural areas —

* High out of pocket expenditure → goes upto 60% — mainly in medicine

* Lack of trained staff and specialist
Only 30% of total doctors work in rural

* Poor quality of health care
↳ Unethical behaviour
↳ Low quality medicines equipments

* Lack of awareness amongst people

* Prevalence of quacks (fake doctors)

* Superstition, negligence in initial stages.

* As per India public Health Standards — only 20% PPHC rural hospital follow standards.

* Number of beds 3.2 per 10,000 population

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

Government efforts and improvement

- * Ayushman Bharat → Health Insurance to 50 cr upto 5 lakh/year
- * National nutritional mission and NIS
- * Mission Indradhanush & Universal Immunisation programme.
- * Reduction in MMR and IMR due to Lakshmi yojana, Janani Suraksha yojana

* ~~Net~~

National health policy aim to increase funding to 2.5% of GDP. Ayushman Bharat aim to for 1.5 lakh health and welfare centre. This will turn face of health care in rural India.

प्रश्न संख्या

3



Fr
b
c

8

(✓)

Infectious diseases are transmitted to human by various agents like human to human, animal to human. etc.

There are various types of infectious diseases

* Diseases caused by viruses

• ~~Vector borne~~ Dengue caused by aedis aegyptis
↳ transmitted by dengue virus.
↳ Vector borne.

• Zika virus disease
↳ transmitted through oral route / faecal route.

↳ can be prevent by polio vaccine.

• Influenza - H1N1, Swine flu, H1N5.

• Covid-19 → Corona virus disease

- ↳ High infection rate
- ↳ Belongs to SARS family group.
- ↳ has caused global pandemic.

• HIV-AIDS → But transmitted by

- ↳ infected needle
- ↳ mother to child
- ↳ ^{unsafe} sexual intercourse with AIDS infected person.



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

Bacterial

- Tuberculosis → Transmitted by air droplets from infected to ~~near~~ vulnerable persons.
 - ↳ Irregular treatment can lead to
 - ↳ Drug resistance.
 - ↳ Caused by ~~myco~~ bacterium tuberculosis.
- Typhoid caused by salmonella typhi
- Cholera
- Sexually transmitted infections

Fungal infections

- ↳ Athlete's foot
- ↳ Valley fever
- ↳ Ring worm.

These are various programmes & initiatives against these preventable diseases.

- National Aids Control Programme
- Revised National tuberculosis control programme
- Pulse polio for ~~for~~ ~~mitigation~~ ~~,~~

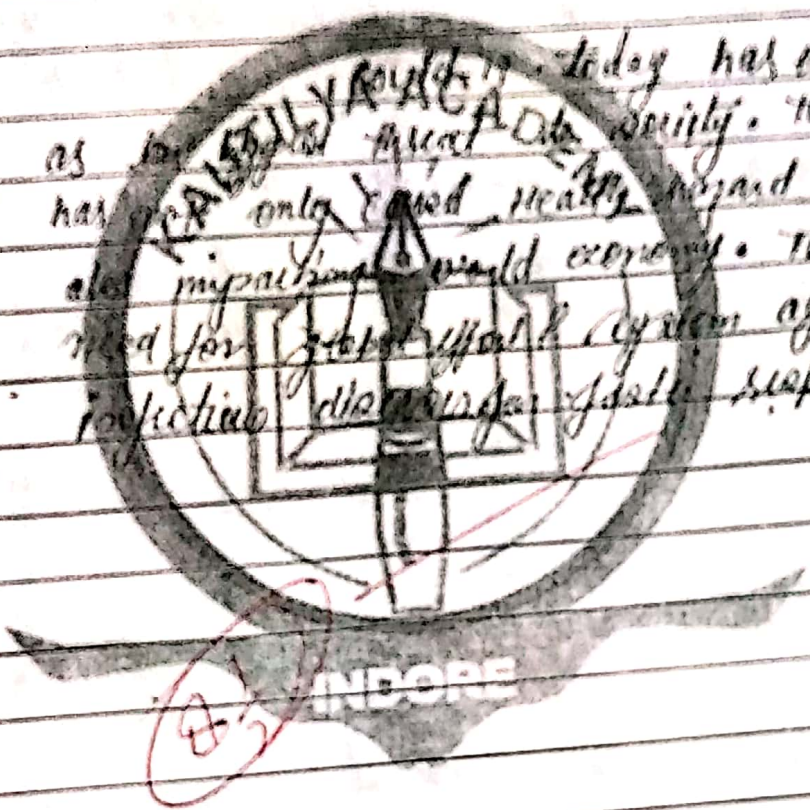
पान
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

राज्य नंबर १
महाराष्ट्र
महाराष्ट्र राज्य शासन

Some other initiatives like Swachh Bharat mission - cleanliness drive indirectly protect from these diseases.

Today has emerged as a global health crisis. The world has not only faced health hazard but also impact on world economy. There is need for global effort & system against infectious diseases for global response.



प्रश्न संख्या

2 B

Human rights Commission (HRC) is statutory body that aim to protect human rights.

Important works are -

(1) Interfere in any proceeding of court in matter related to human rights

(2) Act as a court has power of it can ~~enact~~ any document

can ask presence of any person.

(3) It can visit any jail & see conditions of prisoners

(4) It creates awareness amongst people for HR.

(5) It can recommend compensation for victims

HRC's powers are limited (Supreme Court called it as 'Teethless tiger'). Need to reform and make it more powerful.

U.S.

प्रश्न संख्या

2 B

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2	D	RTI Act 2005, is statutory act by parliament that make give effect to Art 21 - Right to information (Fundamental right).
		<u>Provisions under Act</u>
		* Formation of offices of Public Information offices at each public offices
		* Compulsory to give information within 30 days.
		* Defines information and other guidelines.
		* Provides for penalties for non-compliance
		* Certain bodies kept out of Act → defence etc
		* R- provides for non compliance if → against sovereignty, integrity of India, Relation with other countries, organisations.
A		Recently Supreme court itself included in RTI Act. It strengthen the Act.

प्रश्न संख्या

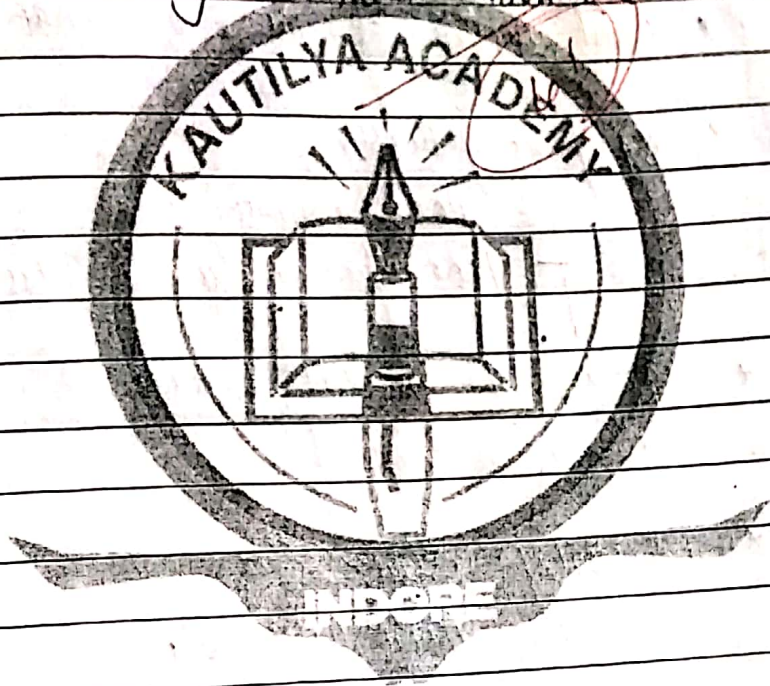
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका (Main Answer Sheet)



काठिन्य एकेडमी
संस्कृत का प्रवेश द्वार

* India come wage code Act →
equal pay for equal work

Try all strive towards a
women empowerment and creating equal
society without discrimination.

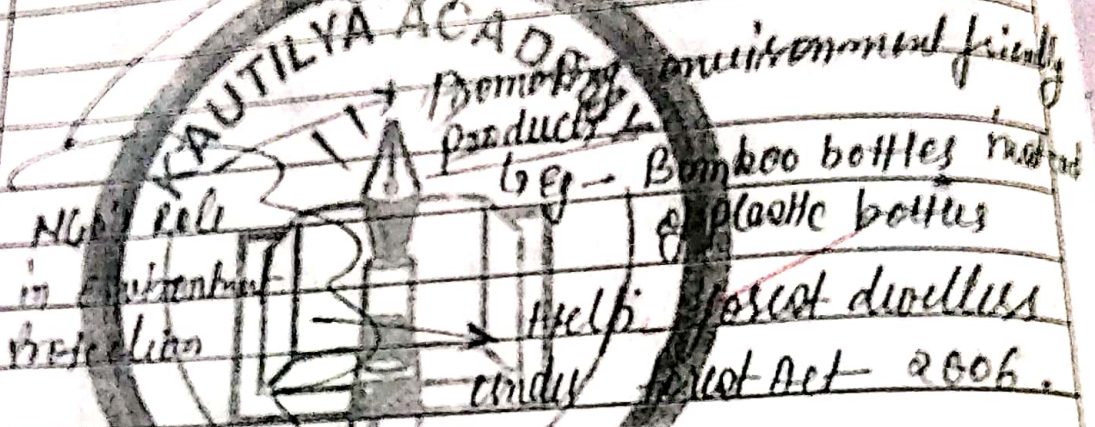


2	4	<p>Disability is one type of physical, mental, impairment that hinders full realisation of self capability.</p>
		<p>Reasons for disability in India are —</p>
		<p>* Road Accidents leading to impairment</p>
		<p>* Negligence of health + poor immunisation → polio + poor infrastructure → lack of accen</p>
		<p>* Negligence of mental health at initial stages ↳ can be cured</p>
		<p>* increasing crime rate ↳ Acid attack victims</p>
		<p>* Lack of culture of organ donation — ↳ Blindness</p>
		<p>India has 204% disable expec Census-2011. It need to improve its health infrastructure, create awareness about organ donation.</p>

Q E

Every section of society has its role to play to protect environment and NGO are important part of it.

→ creating awareness programs -
through print, school campaigns.



NGO role in environment protection

Promoting environmental friendly products
eg - Bamboo bottles instead of plastic bottles

Help forest dwellers under forest Act - 2006.

→ Ensure strict implementation of laws under

- Environment Protection Act 1986

- Wildlife protection Act 1972

- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2002

→ Ensure rehabilitation of displaced people

NGO act as agent of environment ensure rules and regulations are followed in spirit.

प्रश्न संख्या

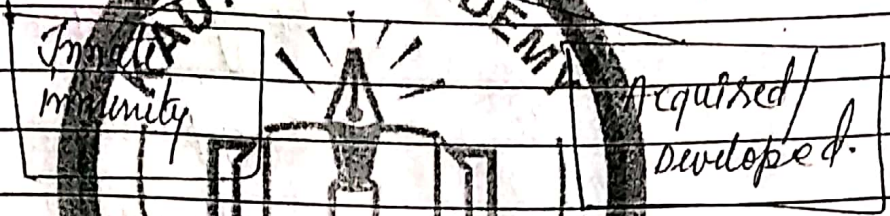
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान कौटिल्य एकेडमी परम्परा का प्रवेश द्वार

Q K

Immunity is ability of body to fight the foreign agent (antigen) causing disease.

Immunity's Types



* Innate Immunity → Already have when born
→ eg of skin

* Developed immunity → That is triggered using vaccination

Eg → Polio vaccine → live attenuated / killed

→ TB → BCG vaccine.

Immunity is shown by presence of anti antibodies against that foreign agent.

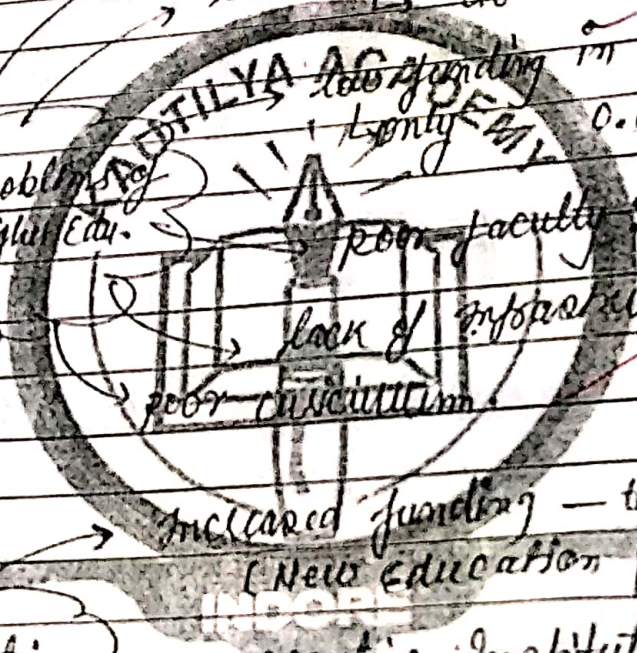
प्रश्न संख्या

2 (L)

Higher education is specialisation of study in specific subjects like engineering, humanities.

lack of industry-university connect
low Gross enrolment ratio (GER) 26.3% as per ASER report.

Problems of Higher Edu. →
low funding in research only 0.6% of GDP
poor faculty: teacher-student ratio
lack of infrastructure
poor curriculum



Increased funding - to 6% of GDP
(New Education Policy 2020)

Solution → creating institution of Eminence
↳ 20 public & private

connect with international institutions
↳ ASTRA program.

Improving infrastructure (EQUIP)
& RISE

New Education Policy 2020 is very ambitious and its implementation will create India as Education hub



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	India a Education hub.
2	n	Online learning system aims to create and an education system that removes space and time barriers and is based on accessibility, affordability etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is affordable - require internet,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	mobile or laptop
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accessible to even far off areas like hills, forest areas etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	saves time (less commute)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	multimedia friendly
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	learn at own speed and capability
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Digital divide is high in India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demerits → Lack of infrastructure → Internet access limited
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	more beneficial to rich - can afford mobile, laptops.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not equivalent to physical interaction
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Between teacher and student.
		Covid-19 has bring out necessity of online education.

प्रश्न संख्या

2 A

social legislation aims at removing social evils of caste discrimination, gender discrimination, domestic violence, etc.

Effects of various types of social legislation

* Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, has reduced violence and protects women.

* S/ST Protection Act 1991 → now empowered S/ST against discrimination.

* Right educational improvement - by Right to Education Act 2009 of weaker section.

* Improvement in health status
→ Rights of mental health
→ Rights of persons with disability Act 2016.

* Promoted Access to information by RTI Act 2005.

But still lack implementation efficiency.

Government aim of inclusive growth will be through their rightful implementation in letter and spirit.